Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—I beg to move for leave to introduce the Cochin Nambudiri Bill.

Mr. P. S. Kesavan Nambudiri.—I second it.

Motion put and carried.

A Bill to amend and declare the law relating to the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages.

President.—Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi will move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend and declare the law relating to the dissolution of Muslim Marriages.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend and declare the law relating to the dissolution of Muslim Marriages.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—I second it.

The Motion was put and carried.

The Muslim Succession Bill.

President.—Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi will move for leave to introduce "The Muslim Succession Bill."

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—Sir, I rise to move for leave to introduce the Muslim Succession Bill.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—I second it.

Motion put and carried.

Resolutions on matters of General Public Interest.

14. Ramavarmapuram and Ernakulam College Schemes—appointment of a Committee.

President.—We will continue the discussion of Mr. Warriar's resolution.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Sir, in seconding this resolution which merely asks for the appointment of a committee of experts to report upon the comparative merits of the Ramavarmapuram and Ernakulam College Schemes from academical and financial standpoints I have only to bring to the notice of this Council one or two facts. The I. N. Menon Committee which was appointed at this time last year had before it as points of reference two things—one, to find out ways and means at Ernakulam for the extension of the College at Ernakulam to satisfy the immediate University requirements, the other being, to report upon the future of Ramavarmapuram where some money had already been spent. These were the points of reference. As soon as the committee was appointed there were newspaper criticisms which surely reached the ears of the members of the committee and in the report that is published reference has been made to such criticisms. I will refer to part 2 of the Report.

"The consideration of this question now has given rise to protests from a different direction and on different lines. Complaints have been

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made that the composition of the Committee is utterly unsatisfactory, that it is a "packed body" and is "Weighted" in favour of Ernakulam. Such protests are irrelevant because the function assigned to the Committee is not to decide the location of the College but to investigate whether it is possible for the Maharaja's College to expand in its present location so as to satisfy the requirements of the University Commission. The essential qualification for membership of this Committee is an intimate knowledge of Ernakulam and its environs; and as such the charge of packing the Committee is pointless."

I read this simply to show that the Committee also understood the relative merits of the two sites, Ramavarmapuram and Ernakulam, for an ideal First Grade College was never before them and they have not spent a thought over it because it was not asked of them. And in the course of the conversation with some of the members of the Committee I also happened to know, that they never spent a thought over it. They said their report may or may not be in favour of the College being at Ernakulam if that was a question put to them. What is now asked is to appoint a Committee to go into that question, namely whether it will be suitable or more advantageous to the country to have the College at Ramavarmapuram or at Ernakulam, both from the academical and financial standpoints. If it is ultimately seen from an academical standpoint that Ramavarmapuram is eminently superior to Ernakulam or that Ernakulam is eminently superior to Ramavarmapuram, then financial considerations must dwindle to nothing. If really Ernakulam is superior to Ramavarmapuram or *vice versa* for an ideal First Grade College then financial considerations should not prevail with the Government. Therefore to see that an impartial committee of experts, I lay stress upon every one of these words *impartial, committee, experts*, finally settles the question of Ramavarmapuram *versus* Ernakulam, this proposition is placed before the Council. Although in the eyes of a few, the question is now a settled fact, I say that it is not a settled fact in the eyes of many and therefore as was pointed out by the Hon'ble Member for Urakam, the mover of the resolution, when the discussion in this House on the location of the College has ended in a particular way, when a deputation that waited upon the Diwan had also the same results, a compromise that was sought to be effected through another resolution also met with similar fate, the only way is to refer it to a committee if really the Government has not committed itself to Ernakulam. It is a reasonable proposition that is placed before the House for the acceptance of the House and also of the Government. There is nothing in the resolution which can be attacked even by the Pro-Ernakulam Advocates. It is only a request to appoint an impartial com-

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mittee and I believe the House as well as the Government would accept it.

President.—We will now adjourn.

The House rose for lunch at 2 p. m., and met again at 3 p. m. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—Sir, I rise to support this motion. The Proceedings of the Government hitherto published show that there has been no opinion taken from any body of expert educationists over this vexed question. The matter is a very important one affecting not only the present generation, but also the generations yet to come and in a matter of such importance it is very very desirable that the opinion of disinterested educational experts outside the State might be taken inasmuchas opinions are vehemently divergent on this important matter. I therefore support this motion.

Mr. P. Raman Menon.—Sir, I rise to oppose this motion. Although I feel very great admiration for the persistency with which this question is being agitated here, it is very doubtful whether any useful purpose can be served by re-agitating this question over again. The matter comes before this Council for the third time. The very arguments that have been advanced for shifting the College to Anappara are being urged in support of the bifurcation scheme and in support of the demand for the committee also. At least I have not been able to find any new reason urged in support of this motion.

From my humble standpoint, the initial blunder was committed when the College was raised to a First Grade one. We had a Second Grade College here and we were doing very well. There was absolutely no complaint whatsoever that Ernakulam was not fit for the location of a College. It is only when it was raised to a First Grade College that this question of Anappara came for the first time. Along with the proposal to shift the College to Anappara, the unsuitability of the site, nay, the unsuitability of Ernakulam itself for the location of a First Grade College, began to be urged. I don't know why we should traverse the same ground over again. The pros and cons of the question have already been considered. This Council consists of Members who can weigh the pros and cons of this question and they have once done it and I do not know why we should be called upon to hear the same arguments over again. Are the Hon'ble Members expected to change their views simply because one additional ground was found out or another Member has been able to express the same thing in a different way. I think the whole matter was considered and this Council has given once its opinion on the matter. We can understand

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if any weighty new arguments have been placed before us for consideration. The persistency with which the same question is being argued and brought before this Council shows only their determination to carry their point. But I do not know whether that determination alone will serve any useful purpose. I therefore oppose this motion and at the same time request the Council to see, if possible, to put a stop to this discussion which has been going on for a number of days.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—I also oppose this motion. It is only a tactical move to postpone the completion of the College works here. As for expert opinion we have already got enough of it if we care to be guided by it. So I do not think there is any necessity for committing this question again to a Committee of experts. My only request is that we should not waste our time over this matter any longer. We have discussed it thoroughly on more than one occasion. The Council was guided by expert opinion when the Council was considering the question. There is no necessity for appointing this committee. Therefore I strongly oppose this resolution.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, perhaps this will be the last time that we will touch this apple of discord and we on this side are too anxious as those gentlemen who support the location and continuation of the college at Ernakulam to burry this question into oblivion. If we still persistently bring forward this, it is not to waste time, but unfortunately in our innocence we thought that any additional argument that was put forwaad might produce some influence upon the Members. But I understand from the Hon'ble Member for Trippunittura that some Members including himself are not prepared to reconsider this question, for, he asserts valiantly that they are not amenable to reason or arguments. Therefore one ground for pressing the case again here vanishes. But there is a second ground—a very important ground and that is that we do not attach the least importance to the voting of this glorified debating society which has little power to influence the decision of the Government and therefore the Government must take the responsibility for this decision which, we are convinced, will end in disaster in the near future. Those of my friends who vote against this motion will refuse to share this responsibility and would not allow the Government to thrust upon them the evil resulting from the thoughtless and irresponsible action of the Government.

In this connection I may refer to the arguments employed by certain newspapers, and especially by the correspondent of the 'Hindu' who always takes only onesided notes in the discussion of this question because we have no patronage to distri-

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bute among the correspondents with reports that as the Council majority is for the location of the College at Ernakulam, the Cochin Darbar as a constitutional Government decided the question in favour of Ernakulam. You are no more constitutional now than you were last year. This is only a piece of pure hypocrisy and humbug, pardon me for using strong language to get over the difficulty created by yourselves, and by taking shelter behind the back of the Council. In your heart of hearts you know you are wrong in your decision. But you have not got the moral courage to cenfess your mistake and retreat from the wrong position you have taken.

Now what are we asking for. We are asking for the appointment of a committee, not a packed committee consisting of men ignorant of the subject, but an expert committee consisting of independent and impartial gentlemen, who are capable of dealing with this subject, who can understand the implications involved in it and who are by their training and by their experience in a position to express an opinion. We do not want the opinion of a committee of persons simply because the members happened to be born in Ernakulam or living in Ernakulam and know the geography of Ernakulam very well. It is not to study the geography of Ernakulam that we asked the Government to appoint a committee, but to discuss the question of the continuation and the location of the College. In this connection I may refer to the Government's Communique. The Government's own confession is that the qualification of the members of the committee is that they happened to know very well the town of Ernakulam. Hence they were appointed to study the question. I cannot conceive of a more deplorable position that a Government can take, nor can I conceive of such poor arguments. Much better arguments could have been given to justify the selection of the Committee. It is rather a pity that such silly arguments should have been brought forward in such an irresponsible way before this Council. Do you think that we are children to be trifled with.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—No, no.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—You cannot trifle with us. You will learn later on when you find yourselves in difficulties about the College that trifling with a question is not solving a question. What are we asking for? We ask for an impartial committee, of experts—and not a packed committee of men ignorant of the subject with preconceived notions—men who have control over the University education, men whose views are not influenced by local consideration and as such receive general acceptance. We

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do not want men who change their views, thinking that the regime has changed, to suit the change of current. I have got nothing but a contempt for such men. I have no objection for any one to take a hostile attitude, but responsible officers who have been eating the salt of the State for some years ought not to change their attitude simply because they think that a change in their angle of vision would meet with the approval of the powers that be. What is the use of such members in such committees. We don't want them. Therefore appoint a proper committee.

Yesterday I think the Hon'ble Member for Education told us that the main reason that prompted the Government to transfer the College to Anappara was that there was a doubt about the sufficiency of space for accommodating the College at Ernakulam. That remarkably enough, within one year it seems that they found out that there was ample space at Ernakulam which was not noticed in 1930. It seems to me that when the Government came out of their condition of somnambulism, they found out a Columbus in the Hon'ble Member for Education who discovered a new world at Ernakulam for retaining the college there. We are very glad that such marvellous things take place in the 20th century. We northerners do not believe much in miracles and we decline to believe the statement that while there was no space in 1930, there is ample space in 1931. We most respectfully decline to believe that statement.

There is another point that I want to impress upon the House. One thing the Government have realised. I am sorry that the Diwan is not here today. If you realise anything or if you are capable of realising anything, then on this question, whatever may be the voting strength of the respective parties, the whole people of Cochin is divided into two sections and as far as I can see each section is at least equal in strength to the other. The feelings are divided. The feelings are exasperated and this question will begin to colour every action of the Government. It has been hinted already by our Ex-Chief Justice that those who are the followers of the old regime vote for Ramavarmapuram and the supporters of the present regime it must vote for Ernakulam. He also very modestly observe that those who vote for Ernakulam are the true representatives of the people. Whom the learned Ex-Chief Judge represents, it is not yet clear Sir. It is a pity such an irresponsible and scandalous statement should have fallen from the lips of one who till recently held such a high position in the State. I care two straws which regime it is at present. We are asked to discharge certain duties to the public and we discharge them in spite of

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insinuations. I treat such insinuations with contempt. What I want these supporters of the present regime to realise is, if they are so much attached to the present Diwan, that they should come forward and say "all right, have a committee and get their decision" so that the Diwan may not have to bear the grave responsibility of unsettling a settled fact.

In a country where one man rules with uncontrolled power, it is his duty to see, as far as it lay within him, that his action should not rouse animosities, should not cause irritation to an appreciable portion of the people over whom he rules. The greatest safeguard for an autocratic ruler is the contentment, the sympathy and the goodwill of the people over whom he rules. Only by instituting such a committee of free and impartial men and satisfying us to our hearts content that the Government have not wilfully taken part in unsettling a settled fact, shall we be able to say that in this matter the Government have not taken sides and they were actuated by the best of motives in what they had done. You gentlemen all on the treasury benches rejoicing that you will get a majority in your favour without your taking part in the voting, thereby claiming the credit of remaining neutral I would rather you come forward and vote against us openly. It will at least be an act of manliness. For all further troubles arising out of this grave question let us not be blamed. We will go on considering that owing to certain *extraneous circumstances* and listening to evil counsel the Diwan has allowed himself to be influenced by interested parties. Being a new man the Diwan has yet to learn that tories and sycophants find this State a congenial soil for their prolific growth. It is our duty to utter a warning in time and we have done so.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Sir, I rise to oppose this motion and in doing so I wish to draw the attention of the House to the various valuable arguments that the admirers of the scheme have advanced, and particularly to the last argument of the Hon'ble Member who last spoke, viz., the argument of abuse. I feel grateful to Dr. A. R. Menon for the statement he made that this will be the last time that the same matter will be brought to this Council.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—So far as I am concerned.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—There is a feeling of considerable relief on this side of the House at that statement. To be frank this Anappara has been boring this Council time without number and the last and final argument has been levelled i.e, the argument of abuse and I record my personal thanks and the thanks of those whom I represent to Dr. A. R. Menon for at last bringing to finality this vered question of Anappara versus

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Ernakulam. As for his threats that the Government would go into a disastrous situation in the near future I cannot believe that Dr. Menon himself would have meant them seriously.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I never made such a threat, Sir.

Deputy President.—Order, order.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—If Dr. Menon has meant that threat seriously I wish to assure.....

Dr. A. R. Menon.—The speaker is quoting my speech wrongly, I never.....

Deputy President.—The Hon'ble Member can give a personal explanation after the speech of the Hon'ble Member for Palliviruthi.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—If Dr. Menon, the Hon'ble Member for Cheruthuruthi has meant seriously that disaster would follow the retention of the College at Ernakulam we on this side of the House have only taken it as a mere joke. (*Laughter*). Dr. Menon, the Hon'ble Member for Cheruthuruthi, was telling the Government that the Government in deciding the retention of the College at Ernakulam do it at their own responsibility and that the Hon'ble Member for Cheruthuruthi and those who would support him would not shoulder the responsibility. I may submit that it did not matter much if their support will not be forthcoming as long as the Government is acting with justice and fairness at its back. The Government have acted most conscientiously and constitutionally in respecting the opinion of the majority of this Council and to my mind there is no committee which could be considered a better qualified one to consider this question, than this House itself. We are the best experts to decide the location, i.e., whether the college will be more useful either at Ernakulam or Anappara. I cannot think of a better committee or a more expert committee than the representatives of the people to go into this question. On this point I oppose the motion.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, I did not offer any threat. What I said was that, if by the retention of the College at Ernakulam its future is ruined, we would not be a party to that, and we wanted to free ourselves from that. That is all I said. I do not offer any threat to anybody unless I am in a position to carry out that threat.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Sir, when I read this resolution and heard some of the speeches I was reminded of Goldsmith's Village Schoolmaster who, "even though vanquished will argue still". Anappara has been in the anvils of this Council several times during a number of years and the vote of this House has been given on this question more than once, at least thrice dur-

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ing the last one year. Yet there is another move, couched in a different language, to re-consider the question of the shifting of the College to Anappara. The same old question has been brought up again in a different form in a different language. The whole and the only question is "where is going to be the only College for Cochin?" Those responsible for drafting this resolution seem to have forgotten that there are more places in Cochin than Anappara and Ernakulam. They seem to have ignored that there are other points of view in this matter. There are Sir, men who advocate the case of Nelliampathies as having the best climate in the State. I know that petitions were presented by the people of Ollukkara and Aranattukara for locating the College in those places. I know that representations have been made regarding the claims of Chalakkudi, Malayattur and other places. Are we going to appoint committees to go into all these questions? We will be holding ourselves out for the world's ridicule if we vote for such a resolution as this. It was said yesterday, Sir, in this House that a resolution should not be voted for because it contained an insinuation. Now what is the insinuation and implication contained in this resolution? There is clearly this insinuation, not only an insinuation but a definite expression of opinion, that the Government has gone wrong. There is a second finding that this House has gone wrong. There is yet a third one, viz., that we can't get a few impartial men in Cochin. Do we grant that, we are fools and sycophants as the Hon'ble Member for Cheruthuruthi has put it? I am not in any case going to accept that position. There is still a little of honesty and fairmindedness left in the Cochin State even though the supporters of this resolution would not think so. In any case, I do not hold that I cannot think impartially.

Now Sir, the question to be considered is where is it that the people of Cochin want their College. The question is not where the experts in Kanchenganga, Switzerland, Corsica or Labrador would decide to locate it. If the people of the Cochin State cannot determine their own affairs then let us end this Council (*Hear, hear*) and entrust the Government to a Dictator. If we are civilised men, educated men, able to look after our own affairs, this motion, brings us into disgrace before the world. What does the motion imply? That the people of Cochin, having the best percentage of literacy in India, having the best percentage of higher education in India, cannot find amidst themselves men who can take impartial views on this question. We have not come to that position yet. It will take a long time for the people of Cochin to be so demoralised as that. Sir, I think there is honesty and impartiality still left in Cochin. The edu-

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cation we have received has not disabled us from taking impartial views on questions. That being so, I cannot support this resolution.

Then again, what does the resolution mean? The resolution says that the committee is to consider questions of finance and the comparative merits of Ramavarmapuram and Ernakulam from the academic standpoint. Where is the guarantee that the same committee will be able to do both? The committee of experts on education may say that Anappara is the best. The committee of experts on finance may say that Ernakulam is the cheapest. These are not the views we want. The question is where it is that the people of Cochin want their College. It is not according to the opinion of that European, or this American or that Iyengar that the Cochin students should be educated. We have passed that stage. We have educationists in Cochin who thought that Ernakulam is the suitable place when other places were in existence. Trichur was in existence as a fairly important town when some of the previous statesmen-Diwans, some of the best native Diwans we had, started and developed the College at Ernakulam. I refuse to believe that they were men without foresigt They saw the possibilities of Ernakulam. I remember the Member who moved the motion for reduction in the last budget session on this Anappara question—I mean the Hon'ble Member for Trichur—referring to Diwan Sankunni Menon in connection with the opening of the railway bridge at Shoranur. It was either he or his successor, Mr. Govinda Menon, who was responsible for the college being located here. Are we going to say now that those Diwans, who laid Cochin on very strong foundations, were men without foresight? They saw the future of Cochin, they saw the possibilities of this place for development in the future. I had occasion once to hear Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Indian poetess, referring to Ernakulam as the Venice of South India. Where is the wrong in having the College here? What is Anappara compared to Ernakulam? There is no particular advantage at Anappara. It is said boundless space is available there. That can be had anywhere. The only thing is that through the folly of some Government money was wasted at Anappara. (*Hear, hear*). That is the only strong argument for the position taken up by the other side. Now I ask, because the Government spent some money there, should we shift the College? If you want to remove it do so. But why all these committees and other things? We ourselves are to decide our own destiny. And not one Iyyengar from Tinnavelly or some other body from some other place. I refuse to believe that there are men who can in this matter take a better or a

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more impartial view than ourselves. I refuse to choose men from outside to dictate the education of my children. I know where to educate my children. I know what education is to be given to them. I don't want foreigners to shape the destinies of the sons of Cochin.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള വാദം ഇന്നലത്തേതോടുകൂടി അവസാനിയ്ക്കുമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു തെറ്റി. ചെയ്തുതീർത്തു മെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഇതു് അവസാനത്തെ അവസരമാണെന്നും ഞാൻ വിചാരിയ്ക്കുന്നില്ല. ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ആരുംഎതിർക്കുമെന്നു തീരെ വിചാരിയ്ക്കാത്തതാണു്. അതു ഞങ്ങളുടെ ഒരു അതിമോഹം എന്നുതന്നെ കരുതാം.

ഈ സംഗതി എല്ലാവരേയും ഒരുപോലെ ബാധിയ്ക്കുന്നതാണു്. കഴിഞ്ഞ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ഒരു തെറ്റുചെയ്തുഎന്നു് തെക്കർ വാദിയ്ക്കുന്നതുപോലെ ഈ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ഒരു തെറ്റുചെയ്യുന്നു എന്നു് വടക്കരും വാദിയ്ക്കും. ഈ വാദവിഷയം ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയ്ക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുത്താൽ ആക്കാണു് തക്കം?. Majority കൊണ്ടു ജയിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ minority അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുകയല്ലേ തരമുള്ളു?. എന്നാൽ ഉരിയാർ എന്നൊരു ഗുണം വടക്കർക്കുണ്ടു്. അതിൽ ആരും അവരെ ജയിയ്ക്കയില്ല. ഈ വാദത്തിൽ തോല്ക്കും, ജയിക്കയില്ല എന്നുള്ള പൂണ്ണ ധൈര്യത്തോടുകൂടിതന്നെയാണു് ഞങ്ങളും ഇറങ്ങിട്ടുള്ളതു്. പക്ഷെ ഒരിയ്ക്കൽ തോറ്റതോടുകൂടി പിൻമാറുന്നതു പുരുഷധർമ്മമല്ലല്ലൊ. ഗവമ്മെൻറിനെ വളരെ താഴ്മയായി ഒന്നു ധരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. പ്രധാന കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ സാധാരണ ഭിന്നാഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടാകും. അങ്ങിനെ വരുമ്പോൾ ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി അവരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടു് വരുത്തണം.

ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലങ്ങളിലുള്ള ജനങ്ങളുടെ മനസ്ഥിതിയാണു് നോക്കേണ്ടതു്. അവക്കുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള ഭിന്നാഭിപ്രായം തീർക്കാനാണു് കമ്മിറ്റി വേണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു്. ഇന്നാളത്തെ കമ്മിറ്റി expert കമ്മിറ്റിയായിരുന്നുവെന്നു വാദിയ്ക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതു കൊച്ചി രാജ്യത്തോടുള്ള സ്നേഹംകൊണ്ടായിരിയ്ക്കാം. ഞാനും കൊച്ചി രാജ്യത്തുകാരൻ തന്നെയാണു്. എനിക്കും സ്വരാജ്യസ്നേഹം നല്ലവണ്ണമുണ്ടു്. എങ്കിലും നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യമാണെന്നുവച്ചിട്ടു കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തെ മണ്ണു് ആരെങ്കിലും തിന്നാറുണ്ടോ?. ഫസ്റ്റർ-ലെ കമ്മിറ്റിക്കാർ എവിടത്തുകാരായിരുന്നു?. അവരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടു് എന്തായിരുന്നു?. ഈ College നെ 1st grade College ആക്കുമ്പോൾ ഉണ്ടായ റിപ്പോർട്ടെന്താണു്. ഇതൊന്നും നോക്കാതെ വല്ലതും പറകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനു സമാധാനമില്ല. ഇന്നൊരു പുതിയ കമ്മിറ്റിവേണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതുതന്നെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു തെറ്റു വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണു്.

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അന്നത്തെ report-ൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു് 1st grade കോളേജ റണാകുളത്തു വയ്ക്കുന്നതു് provisionally, as a temporary measure എന്നാണു്. ഇപ്പോൾ ഒട്ടകത്തിന്റെ ഒരു കഥ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെയായി. ഒരു കൂടാരത്തിൽ ഒരു സ്ത്രീ ഇരുന്നിരുന്നപ്പോൾ ഒരു ഒട്ടകം തന്റെ തല അകത്തു കടത്തുവാൻ അനുവാദം ചോദിച്ചുവത്രെ. ആ അനുവാദം കിട്ടിയപ്പോൾ ആദ്യം തല, പിന്നെ കഴുത്തു, പിന്നെ ദേഹം, ഒടുവിൽ ഒട്ടകം മുഴുവനും അകത്തും സ്ത്രീപുറത്തും. ഇങ്ങിനെയുണ്ടായിയത്രെ. ഒട്ടകം സംസാരിച്ചോ എന്നും മറ്റും ചോദിച്ചാൽ എനിയ്ക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. ഉവ്വെങ്കിലും ഇല്ലെങ്കിലും ഒരു ഉപമയ്ക്കു്മാത്രം പറഞ്ഞതാണു്. St. Thomas College ലെ Principal ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പറ്റി പറഞ്ഞതിങ്ങിനെയാണു്. 'If you start the College at Ernakulam, it will be a fixture there. ഈ തക്കം വരുമെന്നും, നിയമസഭയിൽ എറണാകുളത്തു സ്ഥിരംതാമസക്കാരായ മെമ്പർമാർ ധാരാളമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നും, നിയമസഭയിലെ ഭൂരിപക്ഷാഭിപ്രായം എറണാകുളത്തേക്കു് അനുകൂലമായിരിക്കുമെന്നും ആ മഹാൻ മുൻകൂട്ടി കണ്ടിരുന്നു. College ഇവിടെത്തന്നെ സ്ഥിരമായി നിർത്തുമെന്നു വളരെക്കാലം മുമ്പേ തിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തിയ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ഞാൻ രാവും പകലും സ്തുതിയ്ക്കാറുണ്ടു്. കായ്യം അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ പറവാൻ കൈവശാവകാശം 9 points of law ആണെന്നും ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഒരു വക്കീൽ മെമ്പർ ഇതാപറയുന്നു. കൈവശാവകാശം മാത്രമെ ഇവർക്കുള്ളു. ഈ വക നിസ്സാര സംഗതികളെപ്പറ്റി അധികം വാദിയ്ക്കേണമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അല്പം, broad-minded-men ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ എന്തുകൊണ്ടു ഈ വാദം arbitration നു കൊടുത്തുകൂടാ?. ഞാൻ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനോടാണു് അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു്. res judicata എന്നൊ മറ്റൊ പറഞ്ഞതു പോലെ മെമ്പർമാരോടു് പറഞ്ഞിട്ടു് കായ്യമൊന്നുമില്ലെന്നു് അവർതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു. experts നെകൊച്ചിയിൽ നിന്നു വേണ്ട എന്നു resolution ൽ കാണുന്നില്ല. Impartial ആയിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകൾ വേണമെന്നു് അതിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഒരു മഹാൻ നമ്മുടെ തന്നെയാണു് വലിയ experts എന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അതൊരു ഉത്തമപുരുഷന്റെ ലക്ഷണം തന്നെ! സംശയമില്ല. ആ മഹാനോടു് എന്തുതന്നെപോപദേശം ചെയ്തിട്ടുകായ്യമൊന്നുമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

പിന്നെ Education, finance ഈ രണ്ടിനും ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയ്ക്കു തീരുമാനിക്കാൻ വയ്യേ? ഞങ്ങളുടെ വാദവിഷയംതന്നെ ചിലവു ചുരുക്കണമെന്നാണു്. Education എന്നുപറഞ്ഞാൽ ചിലവിന്റെകായ്യം പിന്നെ നോക്കരുതെന്നു Education മെമ്പർതന്നെ ഇന്നലെ പറഞ്ഞു. ചിലവു ചുരുങ്ങണമെങ്കിൽ കോളേജു് എവിടെ വേണം? ഫിനൻസ്-ലെ report നോക്കിയാൽ സംശയം തീരും.

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അവരുടെ തലയ്ക്കോറ് ഇനുള്ളവക്കില്ലല്ലൊ എന്നാണെന്റെ വിചാരം. ഫ ള കൊല്ലം കൊണ്ട് ഉണ്ടാകാവുന്ന ഫലങ്ങൾ ചില്ലറയാണൊ?. ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ അനവധി കുട്ടികളെ പുറത്താക്കിയില്ലേ? ഫ ൦ അല്ല. ഫ ൦ ര കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞാലും ഫലം ഇതുതന്നെയായിരിയ്ക്കും. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഒന്നു മനസ്സിരുത്തണം.

Deputy President:—Your time is almost over.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—ഇ മിനിട്ട് കൂടി കിട്ടിയാൽ കൊള്ളാം. ന്യായം പറയുമ്പോൾ തെറിപറയുകയാണെന്നു തോന്നും. പക്ഷെ ഞാൻ അതു പതിവില്ല. വിഷയംമാത്രം പറയും. ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയെ നിയമിച്ചതു തന്നെയാണ് തെറ്റിയിരിക്കുന്നത്. കഴിഞ്ഞ കൌൺസിലിൽ ഈ വാദത്തിന് ഭൂരിപക്ഷം അനുഭാവസ്ഥാഭിപ്രായം ഉണ്ടെന്നു കണ്ടപ്പോൾ ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയെ നിയമിച്ചു. അങ്ങിനെ കമ്മിറ്റിയെ നിശ്ചയിച്ചപ്പോൾ എറണാകുളത്തു College extension ന്റെ കാര്യംമാത്രം ആലോചിപ്പാൻ എന്തിനു ആ കമ്മിറ്റിയ്ക്കു അധികാരം കൊടുത്തു?. Colleg ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടെല്ലൊ. രാമവർമ്മപുരത്തെ ഗുണദോഷമറിവാനല്ലേ കമ്മിറ്റിയെഏല്പിക്കേണ്ടിയിരുന്നതു?. College ഏതു ദിക്കിലാണ് വേണ്ടതെന്നു നിശ്ചയിപ്പാനുള്ള അധികാരം ആ കമ്മിറ്റിക്കു കൊടുത്തിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ ഇങ്ങിനെ നിലവിളിയ്ക്കേണ്ടിവരികയില്ലായിരുന്നു. ഇവിടെ scope ഉണ്ടൊ എന്നു നോക്കുവാനല്ലേ കമ്മിറ്റിയെ നിയമിച്ചതു?. എവിടെയാ scope ഇല്ലാത്തതു?. അതല്ലാവേണ്ടതു്. ആക്ഷേപക്കാരെ തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുത്തുവാനെങ്കിലും എവിടെയാണ് College വേണ്ടതെന്നു തീർച്ചയാക്കുവാനുള്ള അധികാരം ആ കമ്മിറ്റിക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. ഇവിടെ scope ഉണ്ടൊ എന്നു ചോദിച്ചാൽ ഞാൻ ഇല്ലെന്നുപറയും. ഒരു മെമ്പർ ആകാശക്കോട്ട കെട്ടണമെന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അങ്ങിനെയുമുണ്ട് ഒരു കൂട്ടർ എന്നുമാത്രമെ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി പറയുവാനുള്ളൂ. കമ്മിറ്റിയ്ക്കു ഈ അധികാരം കൊടുത്തതാണ് ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്റെ ആദ്യത്തെ തെറ്റ്. College രാമവർമ്മപുരത്തുവേണമെന്നു വാദിച്ച മെമ്പർമാരിൽ ഒരാളെ എങ്കിലും ആ കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ വച്ചാലെന്തായിരുന്നു?. സാധാരണ ഒരു കാര്യമാലോചിപ്പാൻ ഒരു ഭാഗക്കാർ മാത്രമുള്ള കമ്മിറ്റിയാണൊ വെയ്ക്കാറു?. വളരെ പറയാനുണ്ട്. പക്ഷെ സമയമില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ ഞാൻ ഒന്നുകൂടി ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനോടപേക്ഷിയ്ക്കുന്നു. ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയെ നിയമിച്ച് ഈ കാര്യം ഒന്നു ശരിയാക്കിത്തന്നാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എം. ഇബ്രാഹിം.—പഴയന്നൂർ മെമ്പറുടെ പ്രസംഗം ഞാനും ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചു കേട്ടു. ഓരോ സംഗതിയ്ക്കും തീരുമാനമുണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ ഭിന്നാഭിപ്രായവുമുണ്ടാകും. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഓരോ

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അവസരത്തിലും Committee യെ appoint ചെയ്യണം എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതിനു് അവസാനമുണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ല. ജനങ്ങളുടെ representatives ആയ നമ്മൾ തീർച്ചയാക്കിയ ഒരു സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറു നിയമിച്ച കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ അഭിപ്രായം യോജിച്ചുവന്നതു അവർക്കു തീർപ്പിനു് പ്രത്യേക അധികാരം കൊടുത്തിട്ടാണെന്നു പറയുന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഞങ്ങൾ ഭൂരിപക്ഷത്തിന്നു് ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. മറെറ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർമാരുടെയും മാർഗ്ഗം പിഴച്ചുപോയി. അവർ ഇങ്ങനെ വാദിക്കുകയല്ല. ഭൂരിപക്ഷമുണ്ടാക്കി ഞങ്ങളെ ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്തി ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനെ തോല്പിയ്ക്കുകയാണു് വേണ്ടതു്. അല്ലാതെ ഇങ്ങനെ സമയം കളകയല്ല. ഈ വാദത്തിന്റെ നില Mathematics-ൽ recurring decimal; എന്നു പറയുന്ന സംഗതിപോലെ ഇരിയ്ക്കുന്നു. ഇനിയെങ്കിലും ഈ മാതിരി indirect പ്രമേയങ്ങൾ കൂടാതെ കാര്യം പറഞ്ഞു ഞങ്ങളെ ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്തി ഭൂരിപക്ഷം സമ്പാദിപ്പാൻ ശ്രമിയ്ക്കുകയല്ലാതെ മാർഗ്ഗതരത്തിൽ ഉടങ്ങരുതെന്നു പ്രത്യേകം അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I propose the question may now be put.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—I second it.

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Sir, I have only to make clear one or two points. This resolution, Sir, if I remember aright, and if I read it properly, is an attempt to delay the execution of a scheme which has been passed by an overwhelming majority of this Council. Granting that the object of this resolution is to delay, what is the object of further delay. The point raised by the mover of this resolution is that this question was considered only by a packed committee and that this resolution was not fairly discussed.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I never said that.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—I beg your pardon then. It was said by somebody on the other side.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—But it is not the mover.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—I only meant that it was said in the course of the discussion of the resolution. Whatever might have been the complexion of that committee, whatever might have been the value of the advice tendered by that committee, it is not only that on which Government has proceeded. The major factor that has decided the issue is the majority of the popular vote of this Council. Now leaving out of consideration even that, has there been no consideration of the alternative merits of the two schemes? What were we talking about in this Council? Was it not about the merits or about the demerits? I do be-

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lieve that in a popular measure like education—only the wearer knows where the shoe pinches—if the Hon'ble Members of this Council are not competent to pronounce an opinion on a matter of the location of the College. I think it is a self-denying ordinance to an extent to which we will not go. So I will not take up the points one by one which have been raised and re-raised and which have been discussed by some Member or another. I only want to put it to the House that the object of this resolution can only mean delaying a scheme which has been passed by this Council and I can find no reason for this delay.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I do not propose to make a big speech at this stage. I may only confess that I never anticipated such an opposition for this innocent resolution. The purport of my resolution has not been correctly understood. Even the Hon'ble Member for the Government saw a motive into my resolution.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Sir, I said that it is only delaying.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, the motive that is attributed to me is that this is an attempt to delay the execution of a scheme that has been decided upon by the Government. I ask is it because of the tabling of this resolution that the work is delayed? Is it because of their waiting to see the result of this resolution that they have stopped the work? I think not. I understand the reasons are otherwise. I can only assert that it is not at all with that object that I moved this resolution. That is all. Some of the more important points that have been raised in this discussion by the Hon'ble Members have been clearly answered by the Hon'ble Member for Pazhayannur. So I do not propose to traverse those grounds over again. I shall before concluding only re-state my position so that there may not be any misunderstanding at all. I at the very outset said that I didn't want to discuss the comparative merits of the two schemes contained in my resolution and I never did it. I never spoke a word upon the merits of these schemes. My position is this. Here is a big question affecting one of the vital interests of the State. The opinion of the public is sharply divided into two sections and each, I shall take it, honestly feels that its opinion is the correct one. An attempt at an amicable settlement was made and the bifurcation scheme was offered as a compromise. It is, I respectfully submit, summarily rejected by the stronger party. The result is that the discontent remains in the minds of a large section of the public. It will be admitted that discontent in the minds of a section of the public is not desirable. At any rate, it is desirable to avoid it if possible. I do not want the Government "to purchase peace", in the words

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of the Hon'ble Member for Education, at any cost. But I would press upon the attention of the Government the fact that peace is always necessary for a well ordered and progressive State for its legitimate growth. There can never be peace if we are divided into two rival camps and fight, thinking that the position of each is the correct one and without caring to understand the force of the other's position. What all reasonable men, placed under such circumstances, would do is to refer the matter to the opinion of a third party, disinterested and competent to give an impartial decision. I do not know how to characterise the attitude of those who opposed the resolution except it be the tyranny of the majority. "It is not a case of even though vanquished he will argue still". I still maintain that I have not been vanquished in the court of reason and fact. I know that they are now occupying a position of vantage. I know also that position is apparently unassailable. But let me ask them in all humility not to forget themselves in their hour of victory and be blind to the justice that is due to others.

As regards the personnel of the Committee, I am not particular that it should be the Madras University. I have said so in my opening speech. I am only anxious that it should consist of some competent men. The Government can decide that. In some respects it is a technical subject. That is why I say that the Committee should consist of some experts. With due deference to the Hon'ble Member for Palliviruthi we are not experts in this matter. Why should you fight shy of the question and refuse to discuss its merits before a competent disinterested body? It may be said that we have discussed it at length. An impartial reader of the proceedings of this Council on this vexed question, both to-day and on other occasions will surely say that the opposition has never met or even attempted to meet the solid facts arranged against them. With a feeling of security in their voting strength, they sat satisfied by making some assertions and broad generalisations which will not stand the test of reason. I am sure that what actually took place is in print and if after all the heat is over and after the extension at Ernakulam has become an accomplished fact, if after all that, you take pains to coolly and calmly go through the pages of the Council Proceedings, you will see that you have not even attempted to answer one of the strongest points against Ernakulam, that is, the absolute impossibilities of future expansion. I ask who is that Member who said that there is scope for future expansion at Ernakulam? I can understand that so long as the Land Acquisition Regulation is in force and so long as there is plenty of money in the treasury you will be able to do something at Ernakulam. But there is a

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limit to the money you can spend. You know the number of students coming to the college seeking admission is increasing every year and I am sure you will never be able to satisfy the demand after ten years. As I said before, this is my honest conviction. You are entitled to have yours. But my only position is who is to decide it. It is not enough if I say at the top of my voice that it is so and it is not enough if you say at the top of your voice that it is so. It is for that reason that I say that let an impartial committee be appointed. I suggested some persons, some big educationists, engineers, etc. I deliberately refrained from naming the persons in my resolution. I entirely leave the choice to the Government. My position is only that we the Members are not experts in this matter and that I am not prepared to concede that the members who recommended the possibility of expansion at Ernakulam are not also experts in this matter. It is there that I differ. I do not also profess to be an expert in this matter and that is why I ask you to support this resolution. With these few words, I commend this resolution to the acceptance of this House.

The resolution was put to votes and negatived.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Poll, Sir.

The House divided—Ayes 11 and Noes 26.

Ayes.

1 Mr. A. Eachara Menon.
2 Dr. A. G. Menon.
3 Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.
4 ,, C. N. Ittiravi Nambudiri.
5 ,, P. S. Kesavan Nambudiri.
6 ,, T. K. Nayar.
7 Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.
8 ,, T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.
9 Dr. A. R. Menon.
10 Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.
11 Mrs. Swaris.

Noes.

1 Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.
2 ,, V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.
3 ,, K. Ayyappan.
4 ,, M. A. Chakko.
5 ,, George Chakyamuri.
6 ,, K. M. Ibrahim.
7 ,, Joseph Petta
8 ,, U. Kandar Menon.
9 Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.
10 Mr. S. S. Koder.
11 ,, M. Krishna Menon.
12 Mr. P. Krishna Menon.
13 Mr. A. I. Mani.
14 ,, C. J. Mathew.
15 ,, K. Mahomed Seethi.
16 ,, I. N. Menon.
17 ,, P. Nilakanta Menon.
18 ,, C. A. Ouseph.
19 ,, Paul Mampilli.
20 Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.
21 Mr. M. K. Raman.
22 ,, P. Raman Menon.
23 ,, K. Ramunni Menon.
24 ,, T. S. Sesha Ayyar.
25 ,, P. V. Subramania Ayyar.
26 ,, K. P. Vallon.

15. Proclamation to abolish untouchability and unapproachability.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—"This Council recommends to the Government to issue a proclamation abolishing untouchability and unapproachability in the State."

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